

Last week the number of applications for employment and for help at the two free state employment bureaus in Milwaukee and Superior was exactly the same, 85. The number of physicians filled was 76, leaving 9 applicants without employment.

LITTLE FARMS ON THE ARID SOIL

GREAT DESERT OF COLORADO
BEING RAPIDLY SETTLED.

SOME HUGE WATERWAYS

Many Hundred Thousands of Acres
Will Be Brought Under
Cultivation Soon.

On the great desert of the Colorado, in southeastern California, a marvelous work of reclamation is in progress. Ultimately, half a million acres of fertile but utterly arid soil will be converted into the most productive agricultural land in the world.

The present tendency in this district is toward a large farm unit—320 to 640 acres, since this portion of the public domain is passing into private ownership chiefly by means of the Desert Land law. Under this law, a single individual may take 320 acres, or a man and his wife twice as much, which is a full square mile.

Too Much Land
Is so much land reasonably necessary for a prosperous home, on rich irrigated land, where crops never fail because insured by the flow of a great river, and in a climate where things grow every month in the year and where that wonderful forage crop, alfalfa, may be harvested eight times in twelve months?

There are some good business men in the United States who answer this question in the negative, and who even go so far as to say it is unfortunate for a settler of small means to try to subdivide that amount of desert soil. One of these men is a Chicago manufacturer who is deeply interested in the colonization problem.

He declares that twenty acres are quite sufficient for a good home in that locality. He insists that alfalfa and cows are the surest money makers for the settler of small means. Each acre of alfalfa will support one cow. One good man will take care of twenty cows. Hence, the twenty-acre farm is the thing.

The Chicago man has faith enough in his idea to advance money to numerous settlers so that they may get a start. They will repay him in labor applied to other lands which he will later subdivide and sell to other small settlers. Creameries will be necessary to take the product of these farms. The Chicago man will build the creameries as fast as required.

An Experiment
It is a most interesting experiment both in its economic and its sociological aspects. It will be interesting to compare the prosperity of these small farmers with that of their neighbors who are trying to till from fifteen to thirty times as much land, and it will be interesting again to see how these settlers are able to succeed with borrowed capital to be repaid by devoting a part of their time to the cultivation of other land. Perhaps the experiment will furnish a good deal of light for the problem of making homes for poor men in the desert.

The Chicago capitalists makes no pretence to philanthropy. It is purely a business proposition with him. He thinks the enterprise offers good security and promises to return a reasonable profit.

Squandering Land
But in the meantime, the nation is squandering its land by permitting it to be taken up in big blocks by those who will later sell out to actual homesteaders or to syndicates which are making great stock ranches. And so it will be until the present land laws are repealed in favor of a true homestead provision. It is claimed that the Desert Land act can be enforced. Experience in every western state has shown that it generally cannot; but even in those cases where it can be or where its reclamation provisions are applied with in good faith an abnormal amount of land is allowed the entryman. If there has ever been a law which operated for years, with no legitimate excuse for existence, it is the Desert Land law. But its repeal, even at this late date, would be a boon to American homesteaders.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

Superintendent Frank Pechin of the Wisconsin division of the North-Western road has announced that, beginning Jan. 1, the company will designate conductors who have been in the service five years or more by gold stripes on the arms of their uniforms, each stripe representing five years.

A PHYSICIAN FINDS LARGE FAMILY IN DIRE NEED
Upon Being Called to Home in Fourth Ward to Attend Sick Baby.

Huddled about a broken down stove with food and fuel exhausted, a mother and five small children were found by a physician yesterday. He was called to the poverty stricken home in the Fourth ward to attend a baby ill with pneumonia. After medical aid had been rendered the physician hastened to inform the neighbors of the condition of affairs and a new stove, bedding, clothing, food, and fuel were soon on the way. The oldest boy was directed to call daily at the Park hotel where a basket of good things to eat would be furnished by the generous proprietors.

CITY FATHERS SAY
WOULD STAND PAT
Finance Committee Does Not Waver in Opinion of Legality of Paying for Services on Board of Review.

The finance committee of the city council does not waver in its opinion of the legality of paying the mayor and city clerk for services on the board of review. "We stand just where we did," said one of the members yesterday. "If we had a pass on those bills today our action would be the same. There is a fine legal point involved, if there is any question at all. We do not believe there is any question."

Oats were strong with the other markets and did pretty well for oats. The wise ones say it is going higher, for the crop is a short one and the short interest pretty large. Looks like you might buy it on breaks. Provisions keep moving up every day but we would wait for a break before buying now, but take advantage of the break when it comes.

Floyd, Crawford & Co.

Mr. Austin's Buckwheat is the real thing—gives you genuine old buckwheat flour. Be sure and get the genuine.

..LINK AND PIN...

News for the Railroad Men.

North-Western Road
Engineer L. E. Pruner had one of his fingers badly smashed yesterday while at work on one of the engines in the round house. Dr. Palmer was called and dressed the injured member and he is doing as well as could be expected.

E. L. Sheldt has been appointed to the position of fireman on runs Nos. 100, 102, 103 and 105 between Madison and Milwaukee, with Engineer Sheldt.

Machinist Floyd Dunwiddie and Machinist Helper J. W. Crowley were called to Beloit yesterday to make needed repairs on switch engine No. 72; they returned this morning.

Assistant Claim Agent Bradshaw from the general claim department with headquarters at Chicago was in the city yesterday on business.

Engine No. 203 passed through here today en route to the Peninsula division for service on a through passenger run.

Engineer A. R. Gridley, of the Wisconsin division is off duty and is visiting in Milwaukee for a few days.

Fireman E. M. Loomis, of the north Wisconsin division reported for work this morning.

General Foreman Thomas Erickson left this morning for Harvard on business.

Engine No. 763 was put over the drop pit yesterday for repairs.

Engineer M. A. Crowley spent yesterday in Chicago on a business trip.

General Railroad Notes
President Ingalls of the Big Four has placed an order for forty coaches to be delivered by the Pullman company by May 1.

The Central Passenger association is to hold a meeting today, at which some agreement is expected on eastern shipping rates.

Joseph M. Graham, chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, will, it is announced, resign Jan. 1 to become chief engineer of the Erie railroad.

The clergy committee of the Western Passenger association will hold a meeting today to discuss matters in connection with half-rate permits for the coming year.

The Soo line is pushing its extension from Birchwood, Wis., into the Lac Court Oreilles reservation and despite the extreme cold weather the construction crews worked all day Sunday.

The agreement between the Canadian Southern railway and the Peru Marquette railway for running rights was ratified by Canada Southern stockholders at the annual meeting in St. Thomas, Ont., yesterday.

P. P. Wright, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, will retire Jan. 1 on full pay. Mr. Wright entered the employ of the Lake Shore in 1861; was with the Erie from 1873 to 1883, and again with the Lake Shore since.

Herman T. Nicolay, traveling freight agent of the St. Paul in Cincinnati, has been promoted to commercial agent in Buffalo, succeeding the late S. A. Wilson. G. A. Hanson, contracting freight agent in Cincinnati, will succeed Mr. Nicolay as traveling freight agent.

Passenger officials of the Lake Erie and Western say that an increase in passenger traffic is already noticeable in the gas belt territory and between Indianapolis and Kokomo, on account of the road meeting the rates on passenger business made by the trolley lines.

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MORTGAGEE MUST PAY HIS SHARE

COLLECTOR CANNOT THROW
ALL ON MORTGAGOR.

TAX COMMISSION RULING

Many Inquiries Lead the Commission
To Make This Ruling—Clear Reasoning.

The state tax commission, answering a number of communications regarding the collection of taxes on mortgages, has determined that the tax collector cannot compel the mortgagee or owner of the mortgaged property to pay the tax separately assessed against the mortgage to the collector in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the legislature, if the mortgagee is required by the terms of the mortgage or other contract to pay the entire tax, both on his own interest and on the interest under the mortgage separately assessed, that is a matter of private concern between the mortgagee and mortgagee and no concern of the tax collector.

The inquiry was answered for the supervisor of assessments of one of the counties in the following letter by the tax commission:

"We have received yours of 21st inst. submitting the question whether a town, city or village treasurer, as tax collector, has authority to compel the owner of mortgaged real estate to pay the tax charged against the interest of the mortgagee, in lieu of real estate in case such interest has been separately assessed and taxed to the mortgagee under the provisions of chapter 378, laws 1903.

"We are of the opinion that the tax collector has not such authority. The mortgagee is at liberty to pay the tax on the interest of the mortgage if he chooses to do so. But such payment cannot be legally enforced by the collector where such interest is separately assessed and taxed to the mortgagee. It may be that in some instances the mortgagee is under obligation to his mortgagee to pay the tax upon both interests, but such obligation if it exists is a matter of private contract between mortgagee and mortgagee and is to be adjusted between them, and the tax collector has no concern therein.

"Where the interest of the mortgagee is separately assessed and taxed to him, it is the duty of the collector to collect the tax on such interest from the mortgagee the same as any other tax on real estate owned by him. If unable to make such collection the tax should be returned as delinquent, the same as any other uncollected tax or real estate, but in making such return the tax should be specified therein as being the tax upon the mortgagee's interest. When the tax upon either interest is separately paid the collector therefor should specify the interest upon which such payment is made and the payment should be noted upon the tax roll so as to specify the interest upon which payment has been made. If the mortgagee pays the tax upon both interests that fact should be clearly shown upon the receipt and should also be noted upon the tax roll."

NEEDED MUCH OF
THE SORDID GOLD
Bank Cashier Says That Many Must
Have Received Gold Pieces
This Christmas.

One of the cashiers of a Janesville bank thinks that the number of presents given away for Christmas outnumbers that of last year but says that they were less expensive. He bases the statement on the amount of business transacted at the bank during the holiday rush. He says that the sum entered in the bank by the merchants was larger than that taken out by those wishing to purchase Christmas gifts. The same probably applies to all the local savings places. People had to have cash for Christmas shopping, and it was natural for them to go to the bank and draw out large amounts, thinking they would put back what they had left after Christmas. There is rarely anything to put back.

There was a string of people leading to the paying teller's desk that rivaled the theater-box office crush when there's a big attraction on the boards, the day preceding Christmas. It has been a regular run on the banks, and they were glad when it was over.

Lots of people probably found gold pieces in their stockings this year. The fives were most frequently called for, for they are the commonest in circulation, said a teller today. There were also a good many tens and twenties.

Try "Mink's Cure" for asthma. It often relieves at once. All druggists sell.

FACTORIES FACE
A COAL FAMINE
Beloit Industries May Have to Shut
Down, Owing to Scarcity
of Soft Coal.

Beloit manufacturers are facing a coal famine and unless soft coal in considerable quantities is received within a few days, several of the big concerns will be obliged to shut down. Only a few carloads of this very necessary fuel have arrived in Beloit in the past two days and this has been distributed around to help out those needing it the most.

It is said this condition is the result of the few days' illness at the mines incident to the Christmas season, but a few days' delay in getting the fuel now may cause much trouble among the factories, as snow blockades for instance might tie up the coal on the road for several days and cause a corresponding period of idleness in the Beloit manufacturing plants.

Good Old Tel. An.
Protests Against Express An's
course may be withdrawn, now that it has been discovered that she is behaving like a Journalist instead of editors.

Real Estate Transfers
Earl A. Baum & wife to Walter A. Baum & wife \$300.00 pt of s½ of s½ & 431 Harmony.

Fred Gould & wife to Martin F. Gould \$250.00 pt of 422 Lima.

Bridget Scott to John Scott \$1950 net of s½ & 310.

George W. Townsend to Charles H. Townsend \$4100.00 e½ of s½ & 310.

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AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS

News Notes From Various Sources of
Great Interest to the Workman.

The Chamber of Deputies of Paris has unanimously adopted a credit of \$40,000,000 to permit the French labor organizations to participate in the World's Fair at St. Louis.

The fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which meets at Fresno on January 3, promises to be the largest and most important gathering of representatives of organized wage workers in the history of California.

Illinois manufacturers at Batavia, Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles and Geneva have organized, and have decided to increase the hours of labor from nine to ten. The manufacturers in the organization employ, it is stated, 10,000 wage-earners.

Union cigarmakers of Chicago, Ill. have formed a sick and accident association, which in no way is connected with their union, and does not conflict with the benefits paid by the international body. The new organization will pay a sick benefit of \$5 a week for thirteen weeks in any one year. Over 200 men form the organization.

The Flint Glass Workers' Union has resolved to go into business under the title of the American Bottle Company, and its board of directors has decided to locate two twenty-ton continuous tanks at Columbus, which municipality donates to the union thirteen acres of land for the purpose. The start will be made early in 1904.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers have set January 10 for the convention of representatives of the sheet steel workers who are to consider the removal of the "limit output." The independent manufacturers have appealed to the association at various times to have the limit removed, or at least to allow more tonnage to be turned out on each turn, but the association refused to grant the request.

ENJOYABLE SUPPER
AND A DISCUSSION
Of "Modern Heroism" Participated
in by 42 Young Men of the First
Methodist Church Last Night.

"Modern Heroism" was the subject discussed at the Knights' Class supper last evening. Despite the storm, forty-two young men were present and partook of the delicious supper prepared under the direction of Messrs. Rathbun and Barfoot. Mr. Rathbun was leader of the discussion and the subjects up were as follows:

W. E. Gladstone—Alva Austin.
Mary Reed—Mr. Brady.
Clara Barton—Arthur Clark.
D. L. Moody—Pres. Elder McChesney.

Helen Gould—J. C. Kline.
Summary—W. W. Warner.

In the impromptu address a real heroism was shown to consist in a life of unselfish service to one's fellow men. Messrs. Roy Carter and Bishop entertained the company with several piano solos. Lewis Rider took a flash-light picture of the assemblage and this will be sent to the missionary in India whom the class supports. In the election of officers H. E. Roberts was chosen president; Clifford Austin, vice-president; Arthur Fatcher, secretary; and Lewis Rider, treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will have charge of the next meeting which will be held on the last evening in January.

BELOIT FAIR IS
IN MUCH TROUBLE
Property is Likely to Pass Into the
Hands of Private Parties.

Despite the fact that the Beloit Interstate fair has cleared \$3,800 during the three years it has been in existence the property is likely to be ordered sold in order to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgage held against it by Mr. Birmingham and others. This announcement will be received with surprise by the stockholders and the public at large, who have not realized what straits the association is in.

It can be stated with safety, however, that a reorganization will follow and that the fair, which have given so much pleasure and profit to the people of Beloit and surrounding country, will continue to be held for many years to come. A score or more of public spirited citizens stand ready to pay the debts of the association, put in fresh capital, give their own energies to the future conduct of the fair and race meets, thereby saving considerable sums in salaries, and thus give even better attractions with an assurance of financial success.

The Birmingham and others hold mortgages of \$10,000 on the property. While the fair has cleared \$3,800 the call for improvements absorbed not only this but have left unpaid bills to the amount of over \$1,200. Not only this but the interest on the notes have gone unpaid, which permits a foreclosure on the bills almost immediately.

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UNIQUE LIFE PRESERVER.

Will Sustain a Shipwrecked Man in
More Ways Than One.

Two inventors in Switzerland have designed a life preserver which not only prevents drowning, but will also sustain life for an indefinite period, and, further, is equipped with a sail by means of which a shipwrecked person may make his way to a passing vessel or eventually reach shore.

According to a writer in the Scientific American, a hollow tank fastened to the back serves to keep the person afloat, and a provision and drink chamber is fitted on the chest. This chamber is divided into three compartments, the lowest containing drinking water, the next an alcoholic stimulant and the third serving as an air chamber to support this weight. Access to the water

Color Making Bacteria.
The micro-organisms are interesting out of all proportion to their size, and not the least interesting phase of their existence is that described in an article in La Nature by Henri Coupin. M. Coupin treats especially of the coloring matters produced by bacteria, some of which are noteworthy for their brilliancy and others for their chemical or physiological peculiarities.

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EIGHT CHILDREN LEFT HOMELESS

Death of Mrs. Ewald Pufahl and Con-
finement of Husband in an Insane
Asylum, One of Life's Tragedies.

Eight small children, the eldest being thirteen years of age and the youngest three weeks old, are left to the care of relatives by the death of Mrs. Ewald Pufahl whose funeral was held from the residence, 254 Locust street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The father, formerly employed in the Janesville Machine Co.'s plant, was taken to the state asylum at Mendota several weeks ago. The mother died Christmas morning while the younger children were playing with their toys in an adjoining room. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. The pallbearers were Theodore Otto, Charles Homer, Fred Saloff, Frank Sandstrom, William Schellfobin, and Raymond Pelske.

Ex Uno Multi.
The longevity and elasticity of the ever increasing list of the descendants of William the Conqueror would point to the conclusion that the victorious William was not only a Norman but also a Mormon—Princeton Tiger.

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...Forty Years Ago...

Janesville Daily Gazette, Tuesday, December 29, 1863.—Re-Enlistment in the 12th Regiment.—A letter from Capt. Bigney, near Nashville, dated Dec. 18, to the Nashville Union says: Captain Newton H. Kinkman of the 15th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, has been appointed as veteran recruiting officer for his regiment now stationed at this post. One hundred of its members have already re-enlisted, and from present indications, the greater part of the regiment will be added to the number before another week passes.

"The boys say they enlisted to assist in putting down the rebellion, and if three years are not sufficient, they are willing to stay five or more, if necessary. All honor to the brave."

Stage Robbery.—A heavy stage robbery took place last week Sunday between St. Paul and La Crosse. Some parties in St. Paul are organizing a National bank, and were sending \$35,000 in United States bonds to Washington by Franklin Steele.

Coming Attractions.

Continuous and genuine fun is promised on the night that Manager John Curran presents "Reuben in New York" at our local playhouse. As laughter is the only true tonic of the soul which alone drives away care and worry, and really refreshes the mind, so every one who fits of "Reuben in New York" will find the presentation of this redolent farce, which we are told will surely fresco all melancholy faces with many smiles. The troubles of Reuben, as portrayed by a company of "pretty girls and funny men should effectually banish dull care from the minds of every one of its beholders. If pretty costumes, gorgeous scenery and novel mechanical effects can aid in rendering its witty dialogue, ludicrous complications, pretty songs and exquisite dances more merry, then Manager Curran will have reached the acme of irresistible and unqualified success.

WOMEN OF ITALY

Remarkable for Their Great Ability and Learning.

There is perhaps no city in Italy that is more conspicuous for the number and high abilities of its women than the city of Bologna. Its university, in which the 1,000th anniversary of its foundation was celebrated in 1888, is notable for opening its chairs to women professors. It has been remarkable for the number of these learned ladies. There is a tradition, rather than a proved historical fact, prevailing that, in the 14th century, Novella d'Andrea, daughter of Giovanni d'Andrea, a celebrated canonist and lecturer of the decretals who died in 1348—his monument is to be seen in the civic museum—occupied her father's chair when he was absent through illness or other causes. Another story relates that another early fair professor, Christina Pisan, who filled a chair in this university, was so charming to look upon that the students became quite distracted and studied her more than their books.

Unlike some women lecturers of today, who put a curtain behind them



Cathedral of Bologna.

to enhance the beauty of their dress and complexion, the simple Christina had a curtain drawn before her to conceal her from her hearers. On this the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, has written some humorous verses regarding the curtain.

Drawn before her,
Least if her charms were seen, the student
Should let their young eyes wander o'er
And quite forget their jurisprudence.

If you like Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat Flour, you kindly tell your friends how delicious it is.

JANESVILLE MARKET REPORT

Quotations on Grain and Produce Reported for the Gazette.

REPORTED BY F. A. SPOON & CO., December 29, 1903.

Flour—No. 1 Pat. at \$1.10 to \$1.25 and Pat. at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per sack.

Wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 3, Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Barley—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Corn—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Oats—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Hay—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Butter—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Eggs—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Apples—No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

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Apples—No

FROM CLUE TO CLIMAX.

BY
WILL N.
HARBEN.

AUTHOR OF

"WHITE MARIE"

"ALMOST PERSUADED"

"A MUTE CONFESSOR"

"THE LAND OF THE

CHANGING SUN" ETC.

[Copyright, 1894, by J. B. Lippincott Co.]

SYNOPSIS.
Chapter I.—Alfred Whidby discovers dead body of his uncle, Mr. Strong, with cash in the pocket, and telephones for police. Mrs. Walters, the landlady, is the only other person in the house.
Chapter II.—Capt. Welsh, chief of police, and Detective Hendricks investigate. A bloodstain on Whidby's cuff is the clue.
Chapter III.—Col. Warren, a lawyer, makes a friendly call. Whidby recalls (what he had not when examined by coroner) walking in his sleep during night, being awakened by a sound like a chair; he had not seen the body, but he had seen the landlady, Mrs. Walters, who had been in the room. Annette Delmar calls to prove her devotion even when her lover is under suspicion.
Chapter IV.—Warren learns that Strong had been killed with a mysterious visitor the previous summer, during Whidby's absence. Mysterious letters received by the landlady and a reward for capture of the murderer.
Chapter V.—Major's family is concerned in offering reward may attract murderer's attention to him. Lillian Walters, (major's married daughter) acts strangely. Claims she has seen a man climb over the fence. She had secured a revolver, but not before the man's escape.
Chapter VI.—Lillian wakes her mother in the night. She thinks the man she had seen is the murderer, and is fearful of his return. The major receives a threatening letter.
Chapter VII.—Whidby fears he committed the crime under hypnotic influence. Warren advises a consultation with Dr. Lamplin, a hypnotic specialist.
Chapter VIII.—Nothing developing at Roundtree's place, police visit Whidby. A day or two later, Lillian, walking in garden, is shot at, bullet passing through her sleeve. Hendricks makes a careful investigation.
Chapter IX.—Lillian had been told through her own sleeve, also she had been author of the warning note to the major. Welsh is cautioned to watch her to learn reason for her actions.
Chapter X.—Dr. Lamplin arranges a hypnotic test on Whidby to determine truth of latter's assertion. Whidby committed the crime.

CHAPTER XIV.
Half an hour afterwards the detective arrived at his hotel, and went up to his room. His face still wore a look of deep perplexity. He sat down at a window and stared at the envelope steadily for ten minutes. Then there was a rap at the door. It was a servant, to say that Capt. Welsh was downstairs, and that he was anxious to see him.
"Send him up," said Hendricks, and he put the envelope into his pocket.



He picked up a newspaper and was hidden behind it.

He picked up a newspaper two or three days old, and was hidden behind it when the captain rapped.

"Come in," the detective called out.
"I am sorry to disturb you," began Welsh, "but the truth is we are making so little headway that the mayor's people are showing a good deal of impatience. Mrs. Roundtree says we are entirely too slow, and she is laying it all on me and my men. The mayor himself has just left my office. Of course, I could not tell him what you suspected about his daughter, and—"

"I should think not, captain, since you yourself don't know what I do or do not suspect," said Hendricks, throwing his paper on the floor.

"Of course, of course; but aren't you really going any further with your investigations up there? I thought when I told you that I spent the night in front of the house, and saw her come out and secure the revolver from the grass, that—"

Hendricks broke into a low laugh, bent forward and rubbed his hands between his knees.

"You didn't see me, captain, that night. We were both a pretty pair of fools. I recognized you in the flaming disk of your cigar a block away. You looked like a head-light, and I made for you as soon as I turned the corner. I knew the gate must be near where you stood."

"What do you mean?" cried Welsh, in surprise.

"I was in Mrs. Walters' room from half-past nine till ten o'clock that night and made a thorough examination of her belongings."

"Why, I was on watch at that time! You could not have gone in from the front, and my men were in the rear."

Hendricks smiled broadly.

"I never go in at a back gate if I can help it. I was the driver of the cab that took the mayor home from his office that night. I overheard him ask the fellow to wait for him. I called the man into a barroom, explained who I was, promised him five dollars, exchanged coats and hats with him and took his cab. Of course, I wore my whiskers. I would not be without them when I go driving on cool nights. I catch cold easily, and they protect my throat."

"I pulled up when you waved me down to tell the mayor you were watching his house personally, on account of your special interest in his family, and that you would see to it that they were not disturbed through the night."

When the mayor got out at the side door of his house I took my fare, explained that a piece of my harness had given way and was tinkering with a strap under the belly of the horse when the mayor went in to his supper. Then I ran my rig out of sight behind a sort of wooded shed and went up the back stairs to Mrs. Walters' room. I knew it by her dresses in the closets.

"What were you looking for?"

"Books, chiefly. I had found out that she had purchased a box of them in New York the other day and I wanted to see them. I thought they might be treatises on hypnotism and things like that, but they were only modern yellow-backed novels, translations of Emile Gaboriau and detective stories by Doyle and Anna K. Green. They put me on a new scent. A new light broke on me. I felt like a fool. I went down, got in my cab and drove off like mad. I passed you at the carriage gate and asked you the time. You told me, and I said I had to catch a train and whizzed up my house."

"I remember. What a blamed fool I was!" said Welsh, with a deep flush.

"What did you do next?"

"Turned the cab over to its owner and went and had a private talk with the family physician of the Roundtrees. After that, to use slang, I kicked myself soundly, and in 20 minutes was dogging the footsteps of the distinguished stranger of whom I spoke to you."

"But don't you think Mrs. Walters had anything to do with the murder?" asked Welsh.

"Nothing at all. Here it is in a nutshell: She will be a mother in about three months. In her condition she is always queerly imaginative and deceitful. She lost a child a year ago in childbirth, and for several months before it was born she almost ran her family wild with her strange fancies. She has been reading sensational literature for a long time, and when that murder occurred and her father offered a reward for the capture of the criminal it struck her that the murderer would be apt to resent it. She tried to rouse the fears of her father and husband on this line, but, as they failed to see it her way, she determined to make them do so. She invented the yarn about having seen a man on the lawn the night she astonished them by going to the gate with her husband's revolver, and, following the murderer's idea of using a typewriter, she wrote the threatening letter to her father and enjoyed the excitement it caused. Later, fearing that some one would see through her little deception, she determined to make the circumstances more convincing. The detective stories she had read gave her the idea of pretending to be shot at. As I have shown you, she dropped the clay with the watering can, made the footmarks by wearing her father's slippers, shot a hole through her sleeve, hid the revolver in the grass and had a lot of fun out of our careful investigations. If she had dreamt, however, that she herself would be suspected of that murder she would have shown the white feather long ago."

"What are you going to do now?" asked Welsh, completely crestfallen.

"I am on quite another line, and am at a standstill. I hardly know what I shall do."

"Can I aid you in any way?"

"I think not now. I shall come round as soon as I find out anything tangible."

CHAPTER XV.

The next morning at nine o'clock Miss Delmar called at Whidby's.

"I have had to run for it," she said, laughingly, as the young man came into the drawing-room. "Had to give papa the slip. He heard that I was out all day yesterday and demanded an explanation. Of course, I refused to tell him anything, and he ordered me not to show myself out of doors to-day. But when I got the telegram from Mr. Hendricks to meet him here at nine I slipped out at the back gate and have run nearly all the way."

Whidby drew her to him and kissed her.

"You were bound to pull me out of this hole," he said. "A week ago I was nearly crazy with forebodings, but now I really enjoy it."

"I am sure I do, almost," she laughed.

"I wonder if Mr. Hendricks can have discovered anything more? Here he comes now. I heard the gate click. Let me admit him."

She went to the door, and in a moment entered with the detective.

"He knows something now," she said, laughingly, to her lover. "I can see it in his eyes."

"You certainly don't seem so perplexed as you did when I left you yesterday," said Whidby, as he cordially shook hands.

"A little nearer, that's all," was the reply of the detective, as he sat down and took out the envelope they had found at the shop of the rag dealer.

"You know," he went on to Whidby, "I said yesterday that there was something familiar about this envelope that I couldn't make out. Well, last night, as I was studying over it, this large D in the center of the postmark suddenly recalled an incident to my mind, and I must relate it to you, so that you can

follow a certain chain of circumstances in which I am interested and which may lead us to something definite.

"Three days after I had been detained down here by the murder, my mother, who lives with me in New York, received a letter. Here it is. I will read it to you:

"Dear Madam—
"An important business matter makes it necessary to wire your son, Mr. Alvin Hendricks, at once. He and I are friends, but I have missed him round town lately. I was told at his club that he had left the city. If you will kindly send him address to me, I shall be greatly obliged. I am, dear madam,
"Very sincerely yours,
"FREDERICK CHAMPNEY."
"231 Union street, Brooklyn."

"There seems to be nothing remarkable about the note. Do you think there is?" asked Hendricks, when he had finished.

"Not that I can see," said Miss Delmar, deeply interested.

"But a bold thing to do, if the fellow that wrote it wanted to steer clear of you, I should think," Whidby remarked.

"The bold things are the very ones we are less likely to suspect, as a rule," said the detective.

"But I haven't told you how it came into my hands. My mother, while very old and naturally unsuspicious, has learned a good deal of caution from me, especially where anything pertains to the slightest to my profession; so she did not reply to the note but sent it down here to me. I read it into the trap set for her. I could remember no one by the name of Champney, but I flattered myself it was one who knew me better than I did him; so, thinking that my mother's caution, in not replying to the note had perhaps caused the writer some inconvenience, I wired my address, and at the same time wrote a cordial note of explanation and apology, which I mailed to the address given."

"The latter might then have escaped my memory, if the note had not left a sort of uneasy impression on my mind that I might suddenly be called to New York, and, as I was deeply interested in this case, I dreaded interruption. It was this frame of mind that caused a very trifling circumstance to bring back the whole thing to me."

"The letter of apology which I had sent after the telegram happened to be put in an envelope bearing the business card of my hotel in this city, under which, being rather methodical in almost everything, I had written the number of my room. Well, in a few days it was returned to me marked: 'Not Delivered!'"

"This at once excited a suspicion that something was wrong—that some designing person, for reasons of his own, had tricked me into betraying my whereabouts. The telegram had not been returned. That showed that some one at 231 Union street, Brooklyn, had received it and signed for it in due form, or I should have been advised of his failure to do so by the telegraph office here. The letter addressed in the same way had been returned. That proved that Frederick Champney either was not there or wanted me to think he was not, and my curiosity was roused. But, as your case was just then becoming more interesting, I put the letter away for safe keeping, along with the note to my mother, to take up again when I was more at leisure, and discovered, as I said just now, there was something strangely familiar about the envelope we found at the ragshop yesterday, and I could not for the life of me tell what it could be. It was not until I had left you and reached my hotel last night that I found out. It was simply the large capital D in the center of the New York postmark, for it corresponded exactly with the big D in the postmark of the letter my mother had received. You smile. You think that a very little thing. Well, so it was; but wait. The D indicated the station at which the letters were posted; they had both been mailed in the same postal district. I know that much, you see, as a starter; but I was not satisfied. I was sure the two envelopes held a better clew between them; and I was bound to have it."

"I lay awake half the night, thinking, thinking. All I got so wrought up I could not reason logically at all. I knew that would do no one any good, so I banished thoughts of all kinds, and was getting into a drowsy state, in fact was almost dropping off, when suddenly an idea popped into my brain."

"I sprang up, lit the gas, and with my magnifying-glass examined the letter which had been returned to me from New York marked: 'Not Delivered.' What do you suppose I discovered? My letter had been steamed and carefully opened. It was perfectly evident. I could see indications of its having been regummed and resealed. It is almost impossible to put paste on an envelope as smoothly by hand as it is done by a machine."

"So you thought—" began Whidby.

"That when the individual who had written my mother under the name of Frederick Champney had received the letter coming on the heels of my telegram, his first impulse was to return it unopened, being afraid the reception of it would tend to show his whereabouts. But, being curious to know what I had to say, he first opened it, read it, and then sealed and returned it. Not a bad idea, eh?"

Whidby nodded. "It failed, however, to take you in."

"And, moreover, it put me on to a substantial clew. See, here are the two envelopes side by side—the one addressed to my mother and the other to Mr. Strong. Now for points of resemblance. The handwriting, though disguised, is the same; the ink under a glass shows the same crystal formations; the two letters were sent from the same postal station in New York; and, though the color and quality of each envelope are different, yet under the flaps, in raised letters, are the names of the same retail dealers in New York. See—Ramapo & Co., Stationers, East Fourteenth street. The two envelopes were purchased at the same shop."

"But," said Whidby, "doesn't it strike you that it is rather an unnatural thing for a man guilty of a murder to go so openly write to the mother of a detective to get his address?"

"People guilty of crime will do the most foolish things in the world," Hendricks answered; "but I have to resort to my own vanity to account for his having done as he did. I flatter myself that he knew something of my skill in detecting crime, and once he found himself guilty he regarded me as the man he had the most to fear. He discovered, as his note to my mother shows, that I was out of town. That made him uneasy. The thought troubled him so much that he hesitated to satisfy his mind on that point. He supposed his little game with my mother would succeed, and that she would think no more about it after replying to his note."

"Ah, yes," exclaimed Miss Delmar, "and when he got your letter and telegram it must have frightened him to



"I thought he did it out of spite."

find himself in direct correspondence with the man, of all others, he was most anxious to avoid."

"Exactly," the detective agreed; "and I shall lose nothing by what he has done, for his letter shows me where to look for him. He is in New York, and has been there ever since he committed the murder and scattered those notes about town. They were designed to make us think the murderer lived here."

"But," said Miss Delmar, "surely you have overlooked the fact that Mr. Roundtree has received a warning since then, and that Mrs. Walters has been shot at by the man himself?"

Hendricks looked a little embarrassed.

"I can't explain that now," he said; "but I know whereof I speak. He is in New York. I am going to-night, and shall do my best to lift the cloud from over your two heads. If I fail, it won't be my fault. I shall not leave a stone unturned."

"Whether you succeed or not, we shall never forget you for all you have done and are trying to do," said Miss Delmar.

"I really don't know what we shall do. My father is threatening to disinherit and disown me, and if half the world continues to believe Mr. Whidby guilty we shall be miserable enough."

"You are, indeed, in a disagreeable situation," said Hendricks, in a kindly tone. "No one knows better than I. To be frank—a little—the bare fact may pain you a little—I must tell you now that it has only been on my earnest assurance that I had hopes of producing the real criminal that I have kept Welsh and his gang from arresting you, Mr. Whidby."

There was silence for a moment. Miss Delmar changed countenance, though she strove hard to keep her self-possession.

"Father mentioned something about the probability of an immediate arrest," she said, in a wavering tone. "But I thought he did it out of spite."

"No; I presume he must have got it from something the police have set afloat," Hendricks replied, "and I think you ought to know what to expect. But even if they should arrest you, Mr. Whidby, try to put a brave face on the matter, and hope for a clear acquittal at a trial in court. I shall hurry up matters in New York, I promise you. Dr. Lamplin has agreed to join me, and together we are going to track the reptile."

"Do you expect to find anything about the man at that Brooklyn address?" asked Whidby, gloomily.

"Perhaps so; but it may only be a private letter box place, and those people are very hard to get anything out of. As a rule, their business is a little off color, you know, and they dread exposure. The return of my letter shows that the murderer is on his guard, and he may steer clear of that address."

(To be Continued.)

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DESPOIL BODIES OF RAIL VICTIMS

DEATH LIST NUMBERS TWENTY

Three Others Are Likely to Die as Result of Collision on Pere Marquette Road, While the Rest of the Injured Are Expected to Recover.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 29.—Despite the extreme precautions and watchfulness of the Pere Marquette railroad officials and county officers, it is now believed that many acts of vandalism were committed at the wreck Saturday night and that should despoiled bodies of the dead.

Coroner Hilliker said that nothing of any value whatever was found by him when he searched the dead and that he is satisfied the remains had been robbed either while they were in the wreck or were being carried into baggage cars to be brought to this city. Relatives of Lon J. Baldwin declare he had between \$50 and \$60 in his possession when he left this city with his wife and son Saturday afternoon, yet not so much as a nickel was found in his clothing.

Money is Missing.
It is believed by relatives of Bert Myers of Lake Odessa that his body was robbed of \$100 and a watch and chain. Mrs. L. J. Baldwin is known to have had \$20 in her possession when she left Grand Rapids. Sums of money ranging from \$10 up to \$50 are missing from bodies of victims who are known to have been carrying money.

Sheriff Chapman is authority for the statement that a gang of men was fought off the relief train when it left Grand Rapids, but the sheriff believes that these men managed to get back on the train unnoticed.

Dead Number Twenty.
Fragments of the remains of another victim of the wreck were found, bringing the total number killed up to twenty. The latest victim is thought by the coroner to have been a woman, but the remains are so badly charred that identification is impossible.

Three men supposed to have been killed in the wreck are now known to have escaped. Investigation shows that Allen H. Well of Big Rapids, Peter W. Wieringo of Grand Rapids and a man named Peterson, or Thompson, of Sioux City, Iowa, who were included in the list of dead, were not killed. A mistake was also made in the name of F. M. Gillett of Portland, one of the victims. It should have been William G. Smith of Portland. The mistake arose from Smith's middle name being Gillett.

The unidentified body in the morgue, which was supposed to be that of A. J. Kiaz of Kingsley, has been identified as John Metheny McSweeney of Reed City, Mich., 24 years old.

Three Likely to Die.
Three of the injured will, it is thought, probably die. Gerrit Motman is in the most serious condition and his death is momentarily expected. J. Mischick is developing meningitis and there are only the slightest hopes of his recovery. John Post will reach the crisis soon, with the chances against him. With these exceptions, the injured are all expected to recover.

Believes Agent's Story.
J. J. Carpenter, vice president and general manager of the Pere Marquette, arrived in the city from Chicago. He declined to place the blame upon any one, saying: "All the employees who might be in any way responsible are tried men, who have been in the employ of the company for many years, and I have the utmost confidence in them. In the absence of any other explanation, I shall believe the agent's story that the light at McCord was blown out."

THICK SKULL PREVENTS DEATH

Bullet Flattens Against Forehead of a Would-Be Suicide.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29.—Milton Stotler of Newton owes his life to his own thickheadedness. Tired of life, he attempted to blow his brains out, but the bullet of the 32-caliber revolver flattened against his forehead and dropped to his feet. He was severely shocked, but will recover. Young Stotler, who is a hard drinker, was in Des Moines and became intoxicated. As he entered his home, after returning to Newton, his mother noted his condition and reprimanded him. "You won't have to take care of me," he said, and, taking off his coat, he walked out into the front yard, placed the barrel of his revolver against his forehead and fired. The lead bullet refused to penetrate.

Wages Are Reduced.
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 29.—The reduction of wages at the Trenton plant of the American Bridge company has gone into effect. The reduction is a graded one, running from 1 to 20 per cent. The men have submitted to the reduction.

Trains Collide in Texas.
Dallas, Tex., Dec. 29.—Two Cotton Belt passenger trains collided at Wythe, both engines, a tender and a mail car being crushed. Two trainmen and two passengers sustained slight injuries.

Boy of Seven Weighs 200.
Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Seventy-year-old Clifford Carr of South Fifty-first street, weighs 200 pounds, and is still growing a pound a week. A year ago the boy weighed 50 pounds.

Fourteen Horses Burn.
La Porte, Ind., Dec. 29.—Fourteen horses were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a livery barn and two dwellings at Porter Crossing. The loss is \$10,000; no insurance.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

Commission Reports to Senate on Principles Governing Decisions.
Washington, Dec. 29.—In response to a resolution of the senate the Spanish treaty claims commission has announced to that body copies of its announcements of the principles governing its action in making decisions on demurrers. These have just been made public, some of them for the first time. A majority of the commission takes the ground that where an armed insurrection has gone beyond the control of the parent government, the general rule is that such government is not responsible for damages to foreigners done by insurgents. Among the propositions announced for the first time by the commission is one in which the board states that whenever reconcentration, destruction or devastation is resorted to as a means of suppressing insurrection beyond control, the parent state is bound to give the property of neutral foreigners reasonable protection, and must abstain from any unnecessary and wanton acts. The parent state also must provide for foreigners included in removal or concentration and protect them from cruelty and hardship.

HAY TO GO SOUTH.

Secretary of State Plans Trip to Benefit His Health.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Hay recovers so slowly from the attack of bronchitis which seized him three weeks ago that he finds it necessary to plan a Southern trip to assist his convalescence. It will not be possible for him to leave Washington immediately, for he is still confined to his room and is somewhat worn as a result of his illness. The prospect of his feeling well enough to receive the guests at the diplomatic breakfast at his house on New Year's day is so slight that arrangements have been made for Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state, to assist Mrs. Hay on that occasion. Then, during the first week in January, Mr. Hay, if he improves as much as is hoped, will leave Washington to visit his friend, Oliver Payne, at Thomasville, Ga., where the genial climate will stimulate his recuperation instead of balking it, as does the uncertain and raw weather of the capital. Mr. Hay visited Thomasville last year, and it was markedly beneficial.

Admits Telegraphers.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, by unanimous action of its officers and executive committee, has taken action of great interest to the survivors of the United States military telegraph corps of the civil war, among whom are such prominent men as Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, late president of the Western Union; Col. R. C. Clowry, president of the Western Union; Col. L. C. Weir, president of the Adams Express, and several hundred men holding high executive positions with both telegraph companies, leading railroads, and many of the most powerful firms. The society has acted favorably upon an application for admission from a member of the telegraph corps.

Letter Causes Retirement.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Colonel Robert L. Meade, United States Marine Corps, whom the president as a result of a letter received from that officer in regard to his retirement ordered should be retired summarily upon reaching the age of 62 years, was placed on the retired list Saturday. Colonel Meade in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asked to be retired as a brigadier general, and if that could not be done to be retired as a colonel. The latter privilege was granted him, but not under the conditions he desired.

Receiver for Texas Bank.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed R. L. Van Sant of Fort Worth, Texas, receiver of the Farmers' National Bank of Henrietta, Texas, which closed its doors Nov. 19, and has been in the hands of Bank Examiner Miller Weir as temporary receiver.

Hope for Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 29.—At the Chinese legation the confident hope is expressed that the throne at Peking will ratify the American-Chinese commercial treaty recently ratified by the United States Senate and that ratification may be exchanged without delay.

Cigar Taxes.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The number of cigars on which tax was paid at \$3 a thousand during November, 1903, is stated officially to have been 573,157,470.

Payne Has a Cold.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Postmaster General Payne is suffering with a severe cold.

The Useful Banana.

Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit, for the leaves are used in packing, the wax found on the under side of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce, Manila hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture.

Victim of Assassin.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—Edward Stanhope was shot and killed while sitting in his home by an unknown assassin.

Ironmaster Dies.

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 29.—Henry W. Mans, Sr., a well known ironmaster of Eastern Pennsylvania, is dead.

MURDERS MAN IN POKER GAME

E. Langdon, Professional Ball Player, Shot Dead in Panama, Ill.
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—E. Langdon, a professional ball player well known throughout this section as "Nig" Langdon was killed by Dan Fraley at Panama in an altercation arising from a poker game. The weapon used was a shotgun. Fraley had been losing heavily, and, becoming enraged at remarks made by Langdon, seized a shotgun which was standing close by and pulled the trigger at close range. Langdon's body was badly mutilated. He died instantly.

PAPER DEALERS LOSE BY FIRE

Boston Wholesale Firm Lose \$100,000, but Are Well Insured.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 29.—A dangerous and stubborn fire, which called into service two-thirds of the fire department, broke out in a building on Federal court, occupied by wholesale paper dealers. The building and its contents were totally destroyed. Coleman Brothers and Stone & Forsythe, wholesale paper dealers, are the greatest losers. The loss is \$100,000, well insured.

Wed at Fiancee's Bedside.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 29.—Fearing that his fiancée, Miss Belle Fischer, would die as a result of serious illness, Dr. Edward E. Loomis, a multi-millionaire of New York City, was married at her bedside. She rallied and may live.

Printers Oppose Machines.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, most of the members of which are employed in the government printing office, has decided to oppose the introduction of typesetting machines.

Open Pine Timber Bids.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—Bids for the sale of 95 per cent of the pine timber on the forest reserve of the Chippewa reservation have been opened.

Favors Gregorian Chant.

Rome, Dec. 29.—The pope has issued of his own accord a note on the subject of sacred music in churches, recommending the Gregorian chant.

Scientists Meet.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—The fifty-third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session here.

Quarries Are Sold.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 29.—The quarries of Perry Matthews and the Buskirk Stone Company have been sold to the Cleveland Stone Company for \$600,000. George Worthington of the Cleveland Stone Company was elected president and Charles Walters of Chicago general manager.

One Wreck Causes Another.

Railway, N. J., Dec. 29.—A fast mail on the Pennsylvania line, bound from Pittsburgh for New York, collided with the wreck of a freight train near Rahway. The engine was partly demolished. Fireman J. B. Chevalier was killed.

Want Road to Build Bridge.

Aurora, Ill., Dec. 29.—In the circuit court mandamus proceedings were brought by the drainage commissioners of Kendall county to compel the Burlington railroad to build a bridge over a creek.

Three Skaters Drown.

Hallfax, N. S., Dec. 29.—At Newville, a lumbering village near Paarsboro, Beverly Robinson, aged 40; his son Clifford, aged 14, and James Lockhart, aged 21, were drowned while skating.

Collieries Resume Work.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 29.—Work was resumed at all the Delaware & Hudson company's collieries Monday and will be continued until Friday, when there will be a two days' suspension.

Large Elevator Burns.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 29.—The elevator of the Corning Distilling Company was destroyed with a large stock of malt and grain. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

Improvement in Shaft Sinking.

The sinking of shafts through wet ground has recently been successfully accomplished by the aid of artificial freezing. The ground is hardened in this manner to prevent a sudden rush of water.

Farmer Assigns.

Valparaiso, Ind., Dec. 29.—Elmer E. Wolf, a farmer of this county, has made an assignment with A. W. Reynolds as trustee. He turned over property in this county, North Dakota and Indianapolis valued at \$80,000. Creditors have on file claims amounting to \$98,000.

Fat Possums Robst High.

"Do good things or die life is hard to come by," says Brother Williams. "Do fattest possum always roasts do highest, but he's all do juicier 'w'on he's cooked on do table for do trouble you had in makin' his acquaintance."—Atlanta Constitution.

Gen. Lee's Maps.

Government maps made in 1837, 1838 and 1839 by Gen. Robert E. Lee, then a captain of United States engineers, were shown during the trial of ejectment suits brought by the St. Louis Board of Education, in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, to determine ownership rights to land lying along the Mississippi river.

Virchow's Library.

The library of the late Prof. Virchow, some 7,000 volumes, has been presented by his widow to the Berlin Medical Society.

To Defend Atlanta

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY
December, 1863

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THE Confederate army which was to buffet the attack Grant was preparing to make on Atlanta received a new commander late in December, 1863. This was General Joseph E. Johnston, a new figure on western battlefields. Wounded in front of Richmond the summer of 1862, Johnston had been sent to the Mississippi region as general in chief of three departments, including the army defending Vicksburg under Pemberton, the army then operating in Tennessee under Bragg and the forces marshaled under the Lone Star flag beyond the great river. Fixing his headquarters nominally at Chattanooga, he moved from place to place, with sudden floods. Johnston gave orders to attack McClellan's right flank on the very ground where, later, Lee attacked the battle of Gaines Mill with great success. Suddenly the heavens opened with torrential rains, which destroyed McClellan's bridges on his left flank, thus separating the right wing from the left. Johnston fell upon the isolated left wing, surprising the troops in their camps. At the close of a hard day's fight, in which the Federals were driven at every point, he was wounded, and, as at Shiloh when Albert Sidney Johnston fell, the assailants halted in their tracks and gave the enemy time to reform and strengthen the lines. Next day, like Grant at Shiloh, McClellan forced the fighting and recaptured the lost ground.

General Joseph E. Johnston was a native of Virginia and, like Robert E. Lee, resigned his commission in the United States army to go with his state. He was the same age as Lee and had reached fifty-six when called upon to defend Atlanta. His career in the old army had been adventurous and exciting from the time he left West Point until the close of the Mexican war. In battle with the Florida Indians he was severely wounded in the head when a lieutenant just out of the Military academy. He distinguished himself under General Scott at the bloody battle of Cerro Gordo, and in the storming of Chapultepec he planted with his own hands the first American banner unfurled above the castle walls.

In point of rank at least Johnston stood highest in the United States army among all the officers who resigned their commissions to go with the Confederacy. He was one of five leaders honored with the full rank of general by the Confederate government. Finding his name fourth on the list instead of first, as he contended that it should be according to the law governing the appointment of officers, he protested against the injustice.

Grant's high opinion of the military ability of his opponent in front of Chattanooga illustrates a peculiar phase of military experience. Johnston was distrusted by his own government and rested under a cloud when he succeeded Bragg after the latter's inglorious retreat from Mission Ridge and joined the defeated army at Dalton. Vicksburg and Chattanooga had been lost to his department, wrested from his control by Grant.

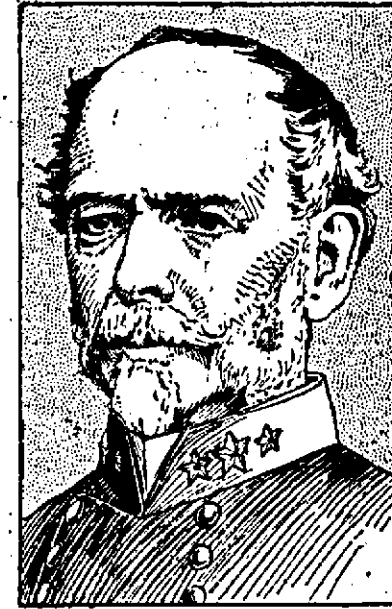
The loss of Vicksburg was laid at Johnston's door by Jefferson Davis. He blamed Johnston for standing idly by while Grant surrounded and penned in the Vicksburg garrison under Pemberton. On one particular occasion, before Grant had brought up all his troops and hemmed Pemberton in, Davis said that Johnston sent Pemberton orders in writing to attack the foe and cut his way out when he should have gone in person to Pemberton and directed the fight. Johnston said that he sent the order in writing because he was preparing to lead an attack in person from the outside of Grant's lines while Pemberton drove at the same point from the inside. Pemberton received the written order and put his troops in motion to carry it out, then suddenly changed his mind and attacked in another direction, failing in the attempt and losing Johnston's aid.

The weapon placed in Johnston's hand to keep the Army of the Tennessee out of Atlanta was in a battered condition just at the time he took hold of it, Dec. 27, 1863. It had lost 25,000 men in battle during the three months' campaign ending Nov. 25 at Mission Ridge. The rolls showed a fighting strength of 30,000 men, but 6,000 of these were barefoot and 6,000 without muskets and blankets. There was a lack of forage for the animals, and the battery horses were too feeble to draw the guns.

Johnston found awaiting him at Chattanooga headquarters a very pointed hint from President Davis in Richmond that he immediately make a dash into Tennessee and recover the ground lost by his predecessor. He did not act upon the suggestion for the reason that his army was not in condition to cope against odds, and he thought the best plan would be to stand at Dalton until the Federals attacked him there. He hoped to beat them and send them back to Tennessee, when he would follow and recover the territory.

Although Johnston's methods of fighting were in sharp contrast with those of Lee, Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston, he could strike hard on occasion. He led to the battlefield of the first Bull Run the Confederate reinforcing army which turned the tide and overthrew the Federals. Later, when McClellan moved out the grand army to attack Richmond, Johnston retreated from Manassas plains to the Rappahannock river, making that his defensive barrier. McClellan evaded the issue by transferring his army to the Virginia peninsula, where Johnston held him off at Yorktown.

By giving up Yorktown to McClellan without a battle Johnston dealt a blow to his military reputation. Both sides at that time believed in fighting at sight. He fell back behind the defenses of Richmond and there kept the foe at arm's length until he was cut down by a wound at the battle of Fair Oaks. The battle of Fair Oaks was brought on by Johnston and was a very vigorous stroke. It had not been fought out



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, C.S.A.

This protest, made in August, 1861, soon after the battle of Bull Run, is believed to have caused friction between him and President Davis throughout the war.

The town of Dalton, where Johnston found the beaten and dispirited troops turned over to him by Bragg on the eve of Christmas, 1863, was a place of no military importance and unsuitable for battle for troops on the defensive. It was an accidental camp, the Confederates having halted there on their retreat from Mission Ridge the 25th of November, and, finding that the enemy did not pursue, the troops were made comfortable, and at Dalton they remained.

A broad open valley lies north of the town, and the approaches from Chattanooga would be favorable for the attacking army. Johnston kept up strong outposts at Ringgold and Resaca to hold the enemy at arm's length and set to work to fortify Atlanta as a base. Atlanta is 100 miles south of Dalton, with three rivers intervening. Johnston would have welcomed an attack of equal numbers, but Grant was not so foolhardy. He knew his man and when ready to push things in the spring of 1864 set Sherman at the task with odds in his favor of two to one. In 1862 it was the fashion to say that Federal generals overrated the enemy. In 1864 the leaders took good care not to underrate their opponents.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Philosophy.
"An enthusiastic hatred is almost as beautiful as a great love."
"You're looking well. You must be married."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Silent Japanese Soldiers.

Japanese soldiers fight noiselessly. They have no bands, no drums beat reveille or tattoo, and in action they utter no cheers.

Irrigation Adds Value.

By means of irrigation something like 3,500,000 acres of land in Dakota have been increased in value over \$230,000,000.

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Hurrah!
Rah! Rah!
Whoopee!

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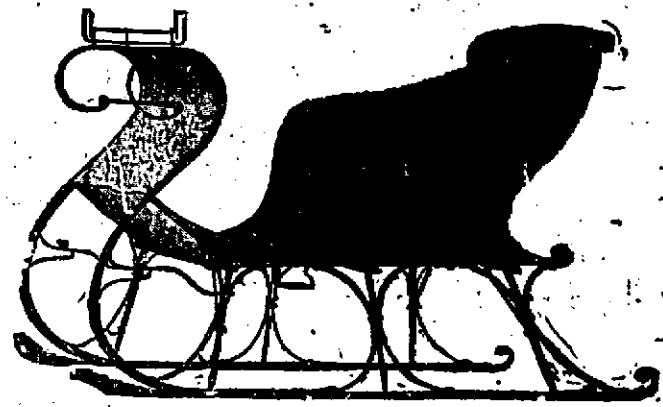
is still on, and now that the holiday rush is over it will pay you to come in and take advantage of the exceptional bargains we are offering on

Oxford Bibles Albums, Gold Pens, Fine Cloth Bound Books, The Latest Publications of the Day, Art Goods, The famous Christy Pictures, etc., etc.

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